December 13, 1775. NUMB. 2451.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, on Saturday next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, if not diſpoſed of before that Time by private Contract,

A HANDSOME, plain Family WAGGON, little the worſe for wear, and has a compleat Sett of Harneſs for two Horſes. It may be viewed any Time before the Sale at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, the George Tavern, at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, who is empowered to diſpoſe of it.—To prevent Trouble, the Price will be Thirty-five Pounds.

December 13, 1775. ¶ I W.

A ROBBERY!

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday, the ſecond of December, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, ſundry Wearing Apparel, a Muſket, and a ſmall Trunk, containing ſeveral papers of value, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers only, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked. *Dec. 4, 1775.* JOHN CHALONER. ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS FARLEY, of Hampſhire county, in the colony of Virginia, by his bond of performance, dated the 16th day of May, 1774, therein bound himſelf to deliver up unto Peter Dinkle, of York-town, in the province of Penſylvania, Sadler, five bonds (then in Virginia) conditioned for the payment of Twenty Pounds each, unto the ſaid Thomas, executed formerly by the ſaid Peter, and that delivery of them to be on or before the firſt day of November, 1774; which the ſaid Thomas hath not done. Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid five bonds, becauſe the ſaid Thomas would not promiſe to deliver them up if he had not received ſatisfaction for them, from

York, Dec. 1, 1775. ‖ PETER DINKLE.

Eaſton, November 27, 1775.

WAS committed to this Goal, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *John Symonds* who ſays he was born in Conegocheague, he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 23 years old, a thick ſet fellow, fair complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, and a ſcar on his lip. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. ¶ PETER EALER. Goaler.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, living at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaſter road, in Radnor township, on Saturday, the 4th of November laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; had on an old bridle and ſaddle, with green pluſh houſings; goes lame in his near fore foot, has a ſwitch tail, a ſtar and a ſnip, paces and trots, his near hind foot white, has holes in the hoofs of his fore feet, occaſioned, it is ſuppoſed, by being foundered. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HINKLE. ¶

NEW-JERSEY.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we conſider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath ſubſiſted between the Governor and Council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated aſſurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in, our unwearied endeavours zealouſly to diſcharge the duties of our ſtation—And as we flatter ourſelves the conſtant tenor of our conduct towards your Excellency has ever manifeſted the moſt reſpectful regard to your perſon and ſtation—It is with no ſmall degree of pain and regret we find ourſelves conſtrained to lay before your Excellency ſome obſervations on the reply you were pleaſed to make to the Council's addreſs, in anſwer to your ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly; more eſpecially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of diſunion between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature ought carefully to be avoided. Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, ſome reflections and innuendos, which our conſciences tell us we do not deſerve, and which we cannot, therefore, with honour or due regard to our ſtation, paſs unnoticed.

Your Excellency was pleaſed in your ſpeech to aſk us whether we could anſwer for your perſonal ſafety. We replied in our addreſs in ſuch plain and open language as we thought could not have been miſunderſtood, could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the moſt diſtant hint of ſubterfuge, that you, and the other officers of the crown are, in our apprehenſion, perfectly ſafe in this province. From perſons who have too much at ſtake not to dread the conſequence of a total ſubverſion of government, order and authority, who while they lament the public diſorders of the preſent times, are anxiouſly ſtudious to leſſen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, ſuch a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladneſs by your Excellency, rather than with inſinuations of your doubts and apprehenſions, drawn from the language of Aſſociations, the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes and Committees, or from the effects of either of them in this and the neighbouring colonies. We truſted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of ſerenity ſtill exiſting in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen *here* from what has happened *elſewhere*; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in ſuppoſing that ſuch officers of the crown, who have or ſhall conſcientiouſly diſcharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection, ſupport and applauſe of the people.

It is not neceſſary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies, in order to form our ſentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With reſpect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous inſinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty, from the impulſe of timidity, or other motives in view to preſent ſafety. Such aſperſions, permit us to ſay, ought not to be thrown out, but on the ſureſt grounds that ſuch characters really exiſt amongſt us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your Excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chooſe to pay "ſuch a *price* for ſuch a *conſideration*."

We promiſed ourſelves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cauſe of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution, might have induced more confidence in our aſſertions than the language of your reply ſeems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an addreſs, we truſt, that whilſt the Council of *New-Jerſey* preſerve a conduct which calumny dares not openly aſperſe, though they ſhould happen to differ in opinion with your Excellency as to the real circumſtances of the province, they will eſcape every inſinuation of *ſubterfuge* or inſincerity; which, however applicable to ſecret foes, muſt be heard with diſdain by the known friends and real well-wiſhers to this country.

Council-Chamber, Burlington,
December 4, 1775.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has ſubſiſted between me and the Council has been one of the moſt ſatisfactory events of my adminiſtration. It has been my conſtant inclination and endeavour to preſerve it by every means conſiſtent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been ſuch as to manifeſt a diſpoſition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the caſe (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I ſhould, at this unhappy period, wantonly and without cauſe, do any thing that might endanger that harmony, or occaſion "even the appearance of diſunion." Why you ſhould, therefore, of a ſudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your addreſs, to caſt any reflections on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expreſſions are, as you ſay, *darkly* penned, that circumſtance might have afforded you a juſt pretence for aſking an *explanation*, but ſurely not for an unheſitating *application* to *yourſelves* of any matter "which your *conſciences* tell you that you do not *deſerve*."

Your addreſs was perfectly ſatisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion reſpecting the perſonal ſafety of the officers of this government. I ſhould have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion; and ſhould not then have failed congratulating you on ſo joyful an occaſion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumſtances really exiſting in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehenſion mentioned in my ſpeech was ill-founded. As nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of falſe alarms, I did not chooſe to lie even under the ſuſpicion. On that account I thought it neceſſary to particularize ſome of the reaſons, which induced me to differ in ſentiments with you on that point. Whether you or I have the beſt grounds for our opinion, others will judge. I expreſs'd not the leaſt doubt of your thinking the opinion you have juſt and right, but I thought it proper at the ſame time to aſſure you, that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour muſt diſapprove." Why you ſhould from theſe words ſuppoſe, that I meant a diſtant hint that you had been guilty of ſuch a ſubterfuge, I cannot imagine; eſpecially as your "conſciences tell you that you do not deſerve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the leaſt pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *ſome individuals* on the preſent occaſion, I have ſaid nothing which can, without manifeſt perverſion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expreſſed in my ſpeech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpoſe that may be intended by ſuch an unworthy ſuggeſtion.

Though I think as favourable of the crown officers *in general* in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it muſt therefore be an "ungenerous inſinuation" to intimate, that *ſome* of them may have been induced by timidity, or other motives, to "depart from the line of their duty." That *ſome* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from ſome motives or other, it is a matter too publicly known to juſtify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this ſeſſion adviſed me to ſuſpend one of the moſt conſiderable of them from his office on that account only.—

I entirely agree with you that "*aſperſions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *ſureſt grounds*." Why, then, have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "*general* calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be found in my reply? Is it becauſe I there told you, that "it is not *likely* that there will be found *many* of them who will chuſe to pay ſuch a price (as their honour) for ſuch a conſideration" as their ſafety? Or is it becauſe I ſaid that it was not "*probable* (if they ſhould) that they would meet with your approbation?" Or is it merely to give you ſome pretence for introducing an, otherwiſe, inapplicable quotation?

Far be it from me (however we may differ in ſentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cauſe "of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution." I have never given the leaſt intimation of the kind; but on the contrary, I have had frequent occaſion, and never omitted any opportunity of ſignifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply, at which you have ſo cauſeleſsly taken offence, contains "my *hearty thanks* for the aſſurances you gave me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of the conſtitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your aſſertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well founded, you expect more than is poſſible for you to obtain. I ever wiſh you to give me your ſentiments fully and freely on all occaſions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgment. But if, from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I ſhall not heſitate to tell you ſo, nor to give you my reaſons, even though I ſhould be previouſly certain, that my expreſſions would be again tortured for reflections and innuendos never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the ſteps I took, in a private way, to prevent all cauſe of diſſatisfaction on account of the exceptionable part of your addreſs, before it was preſented in form, no one could beat the leaſt loſs to determine which of us have given the ſtronger proofs of a ſincere diſpoſition to avoid "even the appearance of diſunion." But of this circumſtance, though well known to ſome of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a ſpecious propriety, declare yourſelves "totally ignorant." WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

The Seſſions of Aſſembly of this province ended on Wedneſday laſt, when the following laws were paſſed:

An Act to impower Iſaac Haines to erect a Dam, Mills, and other water-works on the ſouthermoſt branch of Ancocus Creek, in the townſhip of Eveſham, in the county of Burlington.

An Act to authoriſe the Board of Juſtices and Freeholders of the ſeveral counties in the colony of New-Jerſey to defray the expence of taking liſts of the inhabitants.

An Act to prevent Rams from running at large at certain ſeaſons of the year.

A Supplementary Act to the Act, intituled "An Act for ſtriking One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and directing the mode for ſinking the ſame."

An Act to provide a more effectual remedy againſt exceſſive coſts in the recovery of debts above ſix pounds, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of meadows and tide marſh, lying on both ſides of the ſouth branch of Pennſhawking Creek, in the counties of Burlington and Glouceſter, to erect and maintain a Bank, Dam, and other water-works acroſs the ſaid creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame.

An Act for the ſupport of Government of his Majeſty's Colony of New-Jerſey, to commence the firſt day of October, 1775, and to end the firſt day of October, 1776, and to diſcharge the public debts and contingent charges thereof.

By a Veſſel arrived at New-York we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 19. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived with the account of the ſafe arrival in the Downs of the Charming Sally, Capt. Robertſon, with diſpatches from General Gage, dated the 16th of Auguſt, and has on board many ſick and wounded ſoldiers.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September 15.

"This day arrived here the Charming Nancy, Davidſon, from Boſton; ſhe was only 24 days on her paſſage; General Gage's lady came paſſenger in her. This ſhip has brought home 170 ſick and wounded ſoldiers and officers. By her there is an account that no action had happened between the Regulars and the Provincials, ſince the 17th of laſt June, nor did the General think it proper to hazard an engagement till re-inforced by a body of freſh troops."

The diſpatches brought by the above ſhip were forwarded to Lord Dartmouth's office.

It is ſaid that an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent ſtate of affairs in Great-Britain and her Colonies, ſimilar to thoſe from Manchester, Liverpool, &c. will ſoon be ſet on foot among ſome of the merchants and traders of the city of London.

Sept. 21. There are letters in town by the Charming Sally, from Boſton, which mention, that the Provincials have made themſelves maſters of ſome important poſts, which they have intrenched in a manner ſtrong beyond conception; and that the talk among the King's officers, of attacking them when the reinforcements arrive, is now entirely dropped, as they confeſs they could not come to an engagement even ſuppoſing their number to be equal, without a material diſadvantage.

Government has expended within theſe laſt ſix months 30,000 l. in employing agents to procure addreſſes to the throne, in which they have partially failed at York, Briſtol, Liverpool and Norwich; and even in Scotland they have met with oppoſition; where, it is hoped, there reigns ſuch a ſpirit of ſenſe and freedom, as not to ſubmit to the very butchering of their own blood in America. The VIRTUOUS Manchester, ſo celebrated in the year 1715 and 1745, is the only place that has partially vomited up a contemptible piece of adulation to the throne unbecoming men. They are not Engliſhmen. But as the fabrication of this addreſs hath been the production of a few wretches, it is to be hoped the ſpirited inhabitants will ſhew their juſt ſenſe of the meaſure, and give a counter petition to the world.

A man of war of 40 guns, and a bomb-ketch, are ordered to be fitted out forthwith. They are to take on board a quantity of woollen cloaths, for the uſe of Gen. Gage's troops, and are to ſail for Boſton as ſoon as poſſible.

The Phœnix man of war, with the 14 ſail of tranſports, are obliged to come to an anchor off the Start, the wind coming againſt them.

The Charlotte, Gaſney, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Waterford.

Sept. 22. Two Hanoverian officers of diſtinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wedneſday night, and yeſterday they waited on his Majeſty at Kew, with whom they had the honour of a conference.

The clerks in the plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjuſt the American accounts for the inſpection of Parliament at their next meeting.

It is with pleaſure we hear that Lord Chatham is ſo well recovered, as to propoſe conſtant attendance in Parliament this ſeſſion.

Captain Hammond, of the Warner, which ſailed from the river on Monday laſt for Boſton, was offered, ten days before he ſailed, 3s. per ton by government more than what he contracted for, if he would bring a cargoe from Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September 17.

"We learn here, by the ſick and wounded ſoldiers who are landed, that there is not above 2000 ſoldiers, including officers, at Boſton, fit to do duty, and theſe are averſe to the ſervice. They declare that 60,000 men would not be able to bring the Americans under ſubjection. They further ſay, that the provincials uſed the priſoners ſo well, that moſt of them deſire to continue where they are. All the ſoldiers ſpeak well of the Americans for their great humanity. In ſhort, many who were againſt the Americans are now in favour of them."

In future times it will be aſked, how ſuch a ſeparation happened, as that between England and America? Nor will it ever be remembered, without ſolemn execrations on the framers and perpetrators of the diſunion. The old men will ſhake their heads, and tell their children, "that an inordinate luſt of power, and enmity to liberty, generally, and in *particular* in America, made a wretched adminiſtration, like the dog in the fable, ſnap at the ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance."

The Congreſs of Philadelphia is the repreſentative of the people; and if Government treat with the Congreſs, is it not with the whole? The Americans look on them in the light of States-General, and obey their advices with a religious obſervance. This, adminiſtration has been adviſed of. Is not ſometimes expediency adopted, where form would only widen the breach? And can any expedient be refuſed, where the apparent welfare, and it is not unlikely, the very eſſence of the empire depends? Utility, though unobſerved, is in government what ſhould be never loſt ſight of, as, in ſpite of every thing to the contrary, it will take place; and what is eſſential in its effects to maintain the empire ſhould always be attended to.

Commerce, that nurſery for ſeamen, without which no nation can be a maritime power, though poſſeſſed of all the materials for ſhipping, ſhould be treated like a coy miſtreſs, or the moſt favoured wife, as the ſtrength of our fleets conſiſts and exiſts in our commence, either at home or extended. Once cramped, or treated harſhly, ſhe will retire to ſome other, who will uſe her better, and is ſeldom known to return.

The unneceſſary, unhappy diſpute, between Great-Britain and the colonies, has at a ſtroke deprived us of one-fourth of the commerce of the Britiſh empire: And if Mr. Glover's ſtatement is right, made at the bar of the Houſe of Commons laſt year, the thing is beyond doubt. What is to reſult from this; but a diminution of power, and is an extraordinary effort to ruin ourſelves? The vaſt Atlantic ocean is an invincible bar to our ſucceſs; and the enthuſiaſtic bravery of the Americans will convince our miniſtry's underſtandings, by knocking the ſoldiers brains out, that arms at ſuch a diſtance cannot prevail, where every ſupply on a defeat muſt be from Great-Britain, at 3200 miles diſtance, where every man is a foe; and their troops cannot place a foot but on hoſtile ground. But armies are the delight of adminiſtration; and as they ſhip off, or rather tranſport the national troops, foreign troops from Germany, that country of tyrannic ſway and arbitrary rule, will be poured in upon us.

A bill for ſettling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquility of the latter country, is now under the conſideration of the cabinet. A certain noble Lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the 2d week after the meeting of Parliament. The general object of the propoſed regulation is to put the Americans on the ſame footing of freedom, and under the ſame advantages, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large diſtricts, each of which is to ſend a repreſentative to the Britiſh Parliament. The number of repreſentatives at firſt is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raiſed by the introduction of the ſame laws of cuſtom and exciſe, and the ſame privileges of trade prevailing in Great-Britain. In proportion as that revenue ſhall encreaſe, their number is to be enlarged. But proviſion is to be made, that at no period that number ſhall exceed one ſixth part of the Houſe of Commons. In conſequence of this regulation, all the governments ſubſiſting in America, except Canada, are to be diſſolved. No Governor, no Council, no Aſſembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire have (to uſe a metaphor) but *one fold*, they are to have but *one ſhepherd*. Boards of cuſtom and exciſe are to be eſtabliſhed in places thought the moſt convenient; and courts of juſtice poſſeſſing the ſame powers within their reſpective juriſdictions with thoſe of the King's Bench and Exchequer in England, are to be erected in the moſt centrical ſituations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be the Houſe of Lords. In ſhort, every regulation now exiſting, calculated to keep up a diſtinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American aſſemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniencies, againſt which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be paſſed comprehending all the neceſſary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legiſlatures of America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill will be printed.

Yeſterday in the forenoon the Earl of Dartmouth went to Kew, and held a long conference with his Majeſty; at the ſame time ſeveral freſh diſpatches arrived at the Earl's office, which were laid before his Majeſty by his Lordſhip.

An evening paper ſays, authentic intelligence has been received, that General Schuyler had left a garriſon in Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that province (at leaſt many of them) it is ſaid, have expreſſed a wiſh to join the American Confederacy. If the cloathing and arms from England arrive while General Schuyler is there, they will fall into the hands of the Provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is ſo inconſiderable, that ſeveral of the friends of government here already confeſs they are in pain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the Parliament are to take into their pay, the firſt week of the ſeſſions.

Wedneſday morning four large ſhips were taken into the tranſport ſervice, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muſkets, &c. for the troops in America.

Since the very large exportation of proviſions from Ireland, butter is become a ſcarce article; ſo that the dealers now import it from Scotland, where it is bought up wholeſale at a cheaper rate than even in Ireland.

Among other new conſtructed implements of war, at Woolwich, deſigned for America, is a ſpreading mortar, which at one exploſion diſcharges at leaſt an hundred balls, all of which burſt and extend to an amazing degree.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 29.

By advices from the army we learn, that Col. Woodford arrived at Suffolk on the 25th inſtant; and that Col. Scott, with his detachment, had advanced within ſeven miles of the great bridge. He has taken ſeveral tory priſoners, particularly one Ives, who has been a very active perſon, and informed, that Lord Dunmore had withdrawn moſt of his troops from the bridge, which is only guarded by tories and ſlaves.

Several perſons lately from Norfolk inform, that Lord Dunmore was preparing barracks for his army near the diſtillery, and had begun to intrench between the two rope walks; and that ſeveral Scotch tories in that borough command black companies, who ſpeak, with much confidence, of beating us, with the odds of five to one.

The Committee of Safety of N. Carolina have offered Col. Woodford the aſſiſtance of their troops, who are now at Currituck, about a day's march from the great bridge.

By a gentleman from Norfolk we learn, that the priſon of that borough was burnt down laſt Sunday night, by ſome accident, but that the priſoners were all taken out ſafe. We alſo hear, that ſundry houſes in the environs of Norfolk had been ſet on fire by Lord Dunmore's order, to prevent our troops from occupying them.

Lord Dunmore's cruel policy begins at length to be diſcovered by the blacks, who have lately deſerted from him to a conſiderable number. When his Lordſhip firſt went down to Norfolk, he gave great encouragement to unwary Negroes, but, ſuch was his baſeneſs, ſome of them, it is confidently ſaid, he ſent to the Weſt-Indies, where theſe unfortunate creatures were diſpoſed of to defray his Lordſhip's expences; and others, ſuch as he took any diſlike to, he delivered up to their maſters, to be puniſhed. Since the troops under Col. Woodford's command began their march, Lord Dunmore iſſued a proclamation inviting the ſlaves of rebels, as he pleaſed to ſay, to repair to his ſtandard. A conſiderable number at firſt went to him, but upon their maſters taking the oath of allegiance, they were immediately told they muſt return. Some runaways, however, remained, but theſe were kept conſtantly employed in digging entrenchments in wet ground, till at length the ſeverity of their labour forced many of them to fly. Thoſe that were left behind have made ſeveral attempts to get off, but ſuch is the barbarous policy of this cruel man, he keeps theſe unhappy creatures not only againſt their will, but intends to place them in the front of the battle, to prevent their flying, in caſe of an engagement, which, from their utter ignorance of fire arms, he knows they will do.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of men, chiefly blacks, from a tender, came up to Mr. Benjamin Wells's, at Mulberry iſland, pillaged his houſe of every thing valuable, ſuch as bedding, wearing apparel, liquors, a watch, the ſtock of poultry, and carried off two negroe girls. They told Mrs. Wells, that they had orders to burn the houſe; which they would certainly have put in execution, had it not been for her earneſt entreaty to ſpare it that time, as ſhe had ſome ſick children in bed, who muſt periſh in the flames.

Dec. 2. Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is ſaid he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princeſs Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a conſiderable part, with this inſcription on their breaſts:—"Liberty to Slaves."—However, as the rivers will henceforth be ſtrictly watched, and every poſſible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining thoſe his Lordſhip has already collected.

The army that went down laſt week, under command of Col. Woodford, to obſtruct Dunmore's progreſs of enliſting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of 12 or 13 of Dunmore's friends, and made them all priſoners. Lieut. Col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and is ſaid a ſmart firing began by ſome of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a conſiderable time on both ſides, but to what effect we know not. It is alſo ſaid, that Thurſday laſt was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good ſpirits, and had a great proſpect of ſucceſs.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demoliſhed ſeveral houſes back of the town, and fortified themſelves; alſo, that Col. Hutchings, and ſome other gentlemen, their priſoners, had been removed to the ſhips, on account of the goal having been ſet on fire.

Nine Negroes (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put aſhore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by ſome perſons in purſuit, taken, and brought here on Thurſday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the reſt will ſoon be made examples of.

Camp at Suffolk, Nov. 29. Col. Woodford having received intelligence, that two companies of militia were to aſſemble laſt Monday, by Lord Dunmore's orders, detached Col. Wells, with a party of volunteers, to put a ſtop to their proceedings, who had the good fortune to ſecure them both, with their orders from the Governor and his county Lieutenant, Col. Willoughby, copies of which you have encloſed; the other Captain's name is Stephen Wright, and his orders the ſame.—An expreſs from Col. Scott informs us, that he arrived at the great bridge yeſterday, at 12 o'clock, and had ſent out parties, who have ſecured all the boats. Some ſhot were exchanged between our advanced party and the enemy's ſentinels, one of whom was wounded, but made his eſcape. One man of Capt. Parker's company was killed dead on the ſpot, which is all the damage we ſuſtained. Col Scott deſcribes the fort erected at the bridge to be an unfiniſhed ſtockade, without any cannon yet mounted; and writes, that he propoſes to croſs the river early this morning, with part of the men, and to attack the enemy on both ſides at the ſame time, which moſt people think will ſucceed, with very little loſs on our ſide.—Lieutenant Stampford, on a ſcouring party the day before, ſtarted a camp of ſome blacks, who ran off. He called to them to ſurrender; but one of them preparing for battle, he ſhot him through the head with his rifle.

A Copy of the OATH extorted from the People of Norfolk *and* Princeſs Anne, *by Lord* Dunmore.

"We the inhabitants of ——, being fully ſenſible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been miſled, under colour of ſeeking redreſs of grievances, and that a ſett of factious men, ſtiling themſelves Committees, Conventions and Congreſſes, have violently, and under various pretences, uſurped the legiſlative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our moſt happy conſtitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual rebellion againſt our moſt gracious Sovereign: We have therefore taken an oath abjuring their authority, and ſolemnly promiſing, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his ſacred Majeſty George III. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain and defend his crown and dignity againſt all traiterous attempts and conſpiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wiſh them to be informed that, however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country, oppoſe their marching into this county, where their coming can anſwer no good end, but, on the contrary, muſt expoſe us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war; and, for that purpoſe, we are determined to take advantage of our happy ſituation, and will defend the paſſes into our country, and neighbourhood, *to the laſt drop of our blood.*

Copy of Lord Dunmore's orders to the Militia Captains.

IT being requiſite to raiſe a body of men in this county, for the immediate protection of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, inhabitants thereof, now expoſed to the lawleſs violence of thoſe who are meditating their deſtruction, and that of the moſt excellent conſtitution, under which they have hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquility, I require of you, therefore, to call together, at the moſt convenient place, the company of militia under your command, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, and draught out of it 15 young men, or more, capable to bear arms, to ſerve as ſoldiers for ſix months, and ſend them, with a liſt of their names, to me, in Norfolk, on or before Wedneſday next following. And although this meaſure is adopted merely for their own defence, I am willing, for the encouragement of ſuch perſons, to allow them the ſame pay and proviſions which his Majeſty's troops now have, with one guinea and a crown bounty money, in hand paid to them; and good cloathing, viz. a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are hereby authoriſed to aſſure them of. Being alſo deſirous to ſtudy the inclinations, together with the intereſts of the people, under my government, you are deſired to return me the names of ſuch perſons as you think are proper to ſerve as officers, and are agreeable to the perſons they are to command.

Given under my hand, on board the William, the 24th day of November, 1775. (A copy)

To Capt. William Hodges.
In his abſence to his Lieutenant. DUNMORE.

SIR,

I AM now ordered, by his Excellency the Governor, to give you immediate notice to raiſe your company of militia with all the expedition you can, and march the ſame down to the ſtandard, in order to take the oath preſcribed by him, and to ſign his articles, which I have done myſelf. Am your humble ſervant,

(A copy) JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

To Capt. William Hodges.
Norfolk county, November 13, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 4.

"All the United Provinces do wiſh heartily that a bleſſed Peace may ſoon be reſtored to your Colonies, on

honourable Terms, and ſo doth Germany, for Rice and Tobacco is riſen to ſuch a high Price that common People are not able to purchaſe either of thoſe Articles."

"From Wiſbaben we learn, that for theſe 50 Years paſt there was no ſuch Proſpect for Wine as there is now, the Grapes are almoſt ripe, and ſuch a Demand for Caſks that they are all bought up, even down to Holland, at a very high Price."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20.

"You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However, it is with pleaſure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now ſee much clearer that the Americans are right,—than ever I did, when I ſaw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the firſt buſineſs I ſhould look after would be to join ſome company and learn the military exerciſe. The preſent miniſtry are certainly a ſett of the moſt abandoned wretches: I ſincerely wiſh all their diabolical ſchemes may be fruſtrated, and which I have not the leaſt doubt of, if wiſe and prudent meaſures are obſerved on your ſide. There are now in London *ten* for America for *one* againſt it.

"An aſſociation is now on foot in Spittalfields for learning the military exerciſe; upwards of 100 are joined in one company; they have been heard to ſay publicly, that they never intend to fight againſt America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you, that 10,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cauſe."

The following LETTERS are publiſhed by order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

"*My dear General,* *Montreal, Nov. 17.*

"With great pleaſure I tranſmit you a letter from Col. Arnold for Gen. Waſhington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Eaſton has ſix guns mounted on ſhore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two ſixes, at the Sorrel, and the two row gallies. Mr. Carlton, with his 11 ſail, has not yet been able to paſs him by. Indeed Eaſton has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all diſpatch to attack him on my ſide, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to miniſterial politics in this province, as I hope effectual meaſures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

"I muſt beg the boats may be ſent back, if poſſible, which take up the diſcharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fere. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my buſineſs with you. I ſhall eſtabliſh a poſt, which will ſet out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a Poſt Maſter there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775, 9 o'clock, P. M.

"SIR,

"I ſent off the expreſs about noon to day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from General Montgomery, incloſing a copy of one from Col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit you.

"If General Carleton had reached Quebec before Col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him, but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

"Col. Arnold's march does him great honour. Some future hiſtorian will make it the ſubject of admiration to his readers. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

Nov. 23. The froſt has been ſo ſevere laſt night, that the lake, as far down towards Crown-Point as we can ſee, which is about three miles, is intirely cloſed.

The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; &c. &c."

St. Maria, two leagues and a half from Point Levy, November 8, 1775.

"Dear Sir,

"Your favour of the 29th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleaſure: I heartily congratulate you on your ſucceſs thus far: I think you have great reaſon to be apprehenſive for me, the time I mentioned to General Waſhington being ſo long ſince elapſed. I was not not then appriſed, or indeed apprehenſive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at preſent give you a particular detail. Can only ſay we have hauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid ſtreams, over carrying places, and marched through moraſſes, thick woods, and over mountains, about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to paſs ſeveral times to bring over our baggage. Theſe difficulties the ſoldiers have with the greateſt fortitude ſurmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, moſt of them in good health and high ſpirits.

"The other part, with Col. Enos, returned from the Dead River contrary to my expectation, he having orders to ſend back only the ſick, and thoſe that could not be furniſhed with proviſions. I wrote Gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truſty, incloſed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no anſwer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his truſt, which I am confirmed in, as I find they have been ſome time appriſed of our coming to Quebec, and have deſtroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our paſſing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty Savages who have joined us, and profeſs great friendſhip, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furniſh us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels lying before Quebec, and a large ſhip or two lately arrived from Boſton; however, I propoſe croſſing the St. Lawrence as ſoon as poſſible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with ſucceſs, ſhall embrace it, otherwiſe ſhall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I ſhall as often as in my power adviſe you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The incloſed letter to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, beg the favour of your forwarding by expreſs. I am very reſpectfully, dear Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Brig. Gen. Montgomery. BENE. ARNOLD.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have ſeen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of 26 guns, and two tranſports, with 150 recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, laſt Sunday, which, with the inhabitants who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about 300 men. That the French and Engliſh inhabitants in general are on our ſide, and that the city are ſhort of proviſions; I ſhall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms ſoon, or at leaſt keep them in cloſe quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience, but if St. John's ſhould not have ſurrendered, and you can poſſibly ſpare a regiment this way, I think the city muſt of courſe fall into our hands.

B. ARNOLD.

"*Dear Sir,* *Point Levy, Nov.* 14, 1775.

"The foregoing is a copy of my laſt, by the two Indians you ſent by expreſs the 29th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, ſince which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been ſo high theſe 3 nights, that I have not been able to croſs the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I deſign croſſing this evening; the Hunter ſloop and Lizard frigate lie oppoſite to prevent us, but make no doubt I ſhall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in poſſeſſion of St. John's, and have inveſted Montreal. I can give no intelligence, ſave that the merchant ſhips are buſy day and night in loading, and four have already ſailed. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

B. ARNOLD."

From Cambridge we learn, that the Nancy Store Ship, Robert Hunter, Maſter, from London for Boſton, is taken by the Schooner Lee, Captain Manly; on board of which were found two Braſs Six-pounders, one Braſs 13 Inch Mortar, with a compleat Mortar-bed, and 300 empty ſhells; 2000 Muſkets with Bayonets, Scabbards and Steel Ram-rods; 2000 Cartouch-boxes, with Belts, Frogs, and tanned Leather Slings; 75 Carbines, with Bayonets, Scabbards, Steel Rammers, Cartouch-boxes, Belts and Frogs, and tanned Leather Slings; 31 Tons of Muſket Shot; 53 Kegs of Flints, and a large Quantity of Artillery and Laboratory Stores of all Kinds.

By Capt. Hervey, arrived here from St. Kitts, we learn, that on the 17th of October laſt a very hard gale of wind began at Baſſetterre, and continued for three days, during which a number of veſſels were drove aſhore at that place, Sandy-point, &c. many of them it was thought could not be got off, but happily no lives were loſt.

Captain Hervey alſo informs us, that on the firſt of November a terrible fire broke out in the town of St. George, in Grenada, which continued burning till the fifth, when all the houſes, except a few at a place called the Cannaſh, were conſumed, together with their proviſions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitts, from whence they were ſending veſſels with neceſſaries for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers.

The following veſſels were at St. Vincents the beginning of November, viz.—Brig Two Friends, Capt. Inkſon; Brig Fancy, Captain Murdoch; and Captain Anderſon, belonging to Baltimore.

*** The New-York Poſt not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of this City, Merchant, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts to the Subſcribers, or to one of them; and thoſe who are indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

JOHN REYNELL,
SAMUEL MILES,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
HENRY DRINKER, } Aſſignees.

Philad. Twelfth-Month 12, 1775.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſaid ASSIGNEES,

A Parcel of choice old MADEIRA WINES,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks. ‡

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER,

In Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Piemento, Cocoa, and Jamaica HIDES. ‖ 6 W.

Preſently TO BE LETT, within leſs than eight miles of Philadelphia, and may be entered on the beginning of April,

A WELL ACCOMMODATE PLANTATION, conſiſting of about 140 acres of good plough land, and watered meadow, beſides woodland; the rent is 50l. currency; it has a good houſe of four rooms, garrets and cellar, and all neceſſary out-houſes. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN ROSS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, at his houſe, in Penn-ſtreet.

JOHN GREEN,

Late of this City, Grocer, being ſome Time ſince embarked for IRELAND,

HATH duly impowered the Subſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his Buſineſs as he hath left unſettled: Thoſe Perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid John Green, are requeſted to pay off their Accounts, Bonds, &c. to JOHN DRINKER, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue-ſtore, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, December 9, 1775.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN ADAMS, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the 24th inſtant, in order that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired immediately to come and pay the ſubſcriber,

† CATHARINE ADAMS, Adminiſtratrix.

Cheſter, December 9, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Thurſday, the 7th inſtant, at night, was broke open, the office of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, and a bundle of paper money, containing 37l. conſiſting chiefly of Maryland and Pennſylvania currency, and ſome more looſe caſh, ſuppoſed in the whole to make upwards of Forty Pounds, ſtolen away; among the money are ſeveral Maryland Eight and Six Dollar bills, and two or more Fifty Shilling Pennſylvania bills, and divers ſmaller bills of each province. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures the money for me, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for as much caſh as ſhall be ſecured, and Ten Pounds for the thief or thieves only, on conviction, paid by

† ELISHA PRICE.

THE Time of an Engliſh Servant Girl to be diſpoſed of, hath between three and four years to ſerve; ſold for no reaſon but not being uſed to the work where ſhe now lives, and will beſt ſuit in the country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull & Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market-ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſieurs HARE and Company's beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the Sons of American Liberty, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH PRICE.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Philadelphia, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of December inſtant, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing about 150 Acres; bounded on the Eaſt by Thomas Maybury's Land, on the North by Land of Andrew Young and Richard Weiſs, on the Weſt and South by ſaid Maybury's Land; late the Eſtate of John Smith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JACOB DETWEILER, and ANDREW OHL, Adminiſtrators. *December* 11, 1775. ‡

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the ſecond day of December, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named *John Barrot*, by trade a ſhoemaker, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkably well ſet, long brown hair, tied behind, much freckled in the face; had on a caſtor hat, brown cloth coat, claret coloured cloth jacket, red under ditto, two homeſpun check ſhirts, good leather breeches, two pair yarn ſtockings, one white the other grey, and coarſe ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

† JACOB BELL.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1775.

STRAYED away from a lot in the Northern Liberties, on the night of the 27th of November laſt, a dark grey MARE, with a ſwitch tail, her mane long and hanging on both ſides, has been galled with a ſaddle ſome time ago, branded with the letter H on her near ſhoulder, and the letter C on her near buttock, trots in her common gait, has no ſhoes on, was very poor when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Mr. LEE's ſtable, in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

Philadelphia, December 12, 1775.

THREE Silver WATCHES, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owners deſcribing them, and paying the charges, may have them again. JAMES DELAPLAINE.

PETER STRETCH,

At his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second ſtreet, hath ſtill on hand,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, ſuitable for great coats, from 16s. to 40s. per yard; brown, ſcarlet, claret, blue, mixed, and drab coloured Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 28s. per yard; ſpotted velvets; thickſets; white hair plush; blue, black and drab coloured all cotton corderoys; beſt four thread black and drab coloured ſtocking breeches; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, at 20s. per yard; poliſhed ſteel buttons, with plain or pierced borders, and white or yellow rims; embroidered buttons, worked in tambour, upon a variety of faſhionable cloths. The above goods will be ſold at the prices goods of the ſame quality have uſually been ſold for in this city, for caſh only. 6 W.

Imported (agreeable to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) and now ſelling cheap, for ready money, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize; among which are, Iriſh linens, fine broadcloths, velverets, and hair plush; nankeens, bed bunts, moreens, cotton counterpanes, drawboys, men and womens worſted hoſe, womens ſilk and worſted mitts, cambricks and lawns, table cloths, camblets, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, knit breeches patterns, muſlins, calicoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, printed ditto, ſewing ſilks, Scotch and coloured threads, mens black ſilk neckcloths, black taffety, mode ell wide and ½ yard perſians, beaver and felt hats, nutmegs, cinnamon, allſpice, paſteboards, Dilworth's ſpelling books, playing cards, knives and forks, pewter baſons, plates, ſpoons, &c. Beſt Engliſh ſtarch, fine ſeine twine, with a variety of other goods.

Alſo, a ſtrong Negroe wench, and the time of an Engliſh ſervant maid, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve, fit for town or country.

N. B. He receives goods to ſell at vendue as uſual, and next Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at his vendue ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of goods. 6 w.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A TREATISE OF FORTIFICATION, in the Manner now practiſed in Europe: Likewiſe that made uſe of in America the late War. With an Edition of Geometry. The whole to be illuſtrated with 32 Copper-plates. By THOMAS HANSON.

CONDITIONS.

1ſt. The Work to be publiſhed in a Series of Numbers, printed in Quarto, with the ſame Letter as the Pruſſian Evolutions.

2d. Each Number to contain eight Pages, and a Copper-plate or Plates, that they demonſtrate.

3d. One Number to be delivered to the Subſcribers every two Weeks.

4th. The Price to Subſcribers will be Six-pence per Number, to be paid at delivering thereof.

5th. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers approves of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to the Preſs. And, it is thought, the firſt Number may be publiſhed in three Weeks Time.

Subſcriptions are received by the Printers hereof; Mr. John Dunlap, Printer, in Market-ſtreet; Captain William Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe; Mr. John Douglaſs M'Dougall, Book-binder, Cheſtnut-ſtreet; and by the Author, in Elfreth's-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Pruſſian Evolutions are publiſhed this Day, and now delivering out by the Author.

Talbot County, Maryland, October 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of 21ſt inſt. a man and woman, convicts, viz. *William Manly*, a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut ſhort, of a ſurly bad countenance, is a labourer, and underſtands horſes; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, about half worn, and either a light coloured ſpotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, ſtrong ſelf-grey knit ſtockings, and ſtrong Engliſh made ſhoes; is an impudent active fellow, and ſpeaks the North of England dialect. *Anne Wilſon*, who calls herſelf the aforeſaid *Manly*'s wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, ſpeaks the ſame dialect as *Manly*, and is in a tolerable good working dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above convicts, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive, if taken in this province, Forty Shillings for the man, and Twenty Shillings for the woman; and if taken up out of this province, Three Pounds for the man, and Two Pounds for the woman. They ſtole, and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, ſeveral Iriſh linen ſhirts, and ſundry proviſions, &c. There is reaſon to believe they have got a falſe paſs, and are making for Philadelphia; they were ſeen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, about noon, and at Warwick, in Cæcil county, on Wedneſday morning following.

¶ JAMES BRADDOCK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1776.

In CONGRESS, *December 7, 1775.*

WE the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a Proclamation iſſued from the Court of St. James's, on the Twenty-third Day of Auguſt laſt. The name of Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments, which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which "we owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands—a reſource which freemen will never part with—we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh Conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former: We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which ſide has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance, as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded to an open and "avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed—"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile "manner to withſtand the execution of the Law, and "traiterouſly preparing, ordering and levying war "againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtampt with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſque every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traiterouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the Conſtitution repreſents him: That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Happy it would have been for ſome former Princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the Crown!

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation, which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation—by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime; the law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State of all perſons, "who "ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with the per-"ſons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign puniſh-"ment the authors, perpetrators or abettors of ſuch "dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britains are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies, and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution, go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution will not prevail: Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies, for favouring, aiding or abetting the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The Theory on which the Practice of making SALT-PETRE *is founded.* [*See this Paper of November 29, 1775.*]

NATURE, properly ſpeaking, is the Salt-Petre-maker, and the proceſs uſed by us, or any others, is only *to get* or *extract* it from the holes and corners, dirt and rubbiſh, in which ſhe is pleaſed to hide it.

The natural generating cauſe of Salt-Petre is a ſecret. It is ſufficient for us to know, that certain materials put together, or accidentally meeting ſo, will become impregnated therewith, and the more ſo, as they are concealed from the rain: But whether ſuch materials *generate* it, or only form a convenient lodgment for, or in which the air may depoſit it, or whether the air itſelf reſting on ſuch bodies congeals and fixes thereto, as water is fixt into ice, ſeems at preſent unknown.

The earth in the ſtreets and fields would be found to have Salt-Petre, did not the rain waſh it out as faſt as it comes. And this and no other is the reaſon why cellars, ſheds, ſtables, &c. where the rain is excluded, are proper places to expect Salt-Petre from.

When the water is poured on the earth in the tubs, according to the direction given in this paper of November 29, the reaſon is, that if ſuch earth contains any Salt-Petre it will be diſſolved by the water, and drawn off with it; and having by this firſt proceſs got it out of the earth into the water, it is next to be got out of the water by boiling the water away. Wherefore, when we *make* Salt-Petre, we do no more than change its ſituation, and give it a more agreeable dreſs. THOMAS PRYOR,
THOMAS PAIN.

The following gentlemen have tried the method given in this paper of November 29, for making Salt-Petre in private families, and ſucceeded, viz. Mr. William Brown, Front-ſtreet, Southwark—cellar earth. Capt. William Davis, Second-ſtreet—ſweeping of his cellar. Mr. Andrew Porter, Union-ſtreet. Mr. Jonathan Goſtelowe, Front-ſtreet—rubbiſh from an out-houſe. Mr. Jeſſe Cullum, Abington—earth from under a barn. Mr. Hugh Howell, Market-ſtreet—earth from a ſhed. Mr. Charles Pryor, Union-ſtreet—earth from under a ſtable floor. Mr. James Sutter, Strawberry-alley—cellar earth. Mr. William Maris, Water-ſtreet—cellar earth. Maſter Sam. Bryan, a youth of about 13 years, half a pound of Salt-Petre.

N. B. If the lye does not produce Salt-Petre according to expectation, when ſet out to cool, boil more of it away, and ſet it out again. The gentler it boils towards the laſt the better, becauſe the common ſalt and foulneſs ſettles the eaſier. If the lye is thick and glutinous, filter it; our method of filtering is, tie a piece of coarſe cloth oven a baſon or mug, &c. ſo looſely that it bags a little into it, put a ſheet of coarſe paper over the cloth, pour on the lye, and let it filter gently through. If the lye is too thick to filter, put warm water to it. The clearer the liquor is, the finer the Salt-Petre will be.

Although in our firſt experiment we made uſe of plates to cool the lye in, we have ſince found that deeper things are better; becauſe, as the common ſalt and foulneſs ſettles before the Salt-Petre begins to form, it will in deeper things form itſelf above the ſediment; whereas in ſhallow things they entangle with each other.

Lancaſter, December 4, 1775.

ABOUT 5 or 6 months ago, was delivered to me a quarto bible, one hat, two ſhirts, and a pair of ſtockings, in a bag, to be carried up to Lancaſter, but without any direction or letter. The names of Robert and Mary M'Clintock are wrote in the beginning of the book. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ FREDERICK SHEAFFER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sunday, the 12th of November laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named ISAAC LEVAN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, dark brown hair, black complexion, large noſe and heavy eye-brows, and the toe next to the great toe of both feet leans on the great toe nail, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and ſtutters ſomewhat in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a dark drab coloured coat, with large white metal buttons, a mixed coloured under jacket, patched before with blue cloth, tow ſhirt and trowſers, blue and white ſtockings, much worn, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BYERS. ‖4w.

CAME to William Porter's, living on William Logan's place, between the Riſing Sun and Germantown, the beginning of October laſt, a black and white old COW that is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM PORTER. ¶

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, November 20, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY WOOD, late of Waterford townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, and Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber (one of the Execut. &c. of the ſaid deceaſed) in the townſhip of Waterford aforeſaid, on the 18th day of December next, and ſettle their ſeveral engagements to the ſaid eſtate, if not diſcharged before that time, in order to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the time aforeſaid, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order to ſettlement and diſcharge.

¶ MARY WOOD, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT Man, has upwards of three Years to ſerve, is very capable of teaching the Manual Exerciſe and moſt of the uſeful Manœuvres, particularly Plattoon and Street-Firing, has been employed in teaching a Company of Militia, and has acted ſome time as Fugal-man to one of the Battalions in this City. Likewiſe the Time of an Iriſh Servant Girl, who has near two Years to ſerve, can ſpin, and is very capable of doing any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the Printers. *Philad. Nov. 21, 1775.* ¶

Cheſter, November 7, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 23d day of October laſt, a certain *Frances Lyons*, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, ſhe is of a darkiſh complexion, and middle ſize. Likewiſe a Negroe man, on the 29th, who calls himſelf *Cuff Dicks*, and ſays he belongs to Mark Bird, Eſq; in Berks county. Their maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, pay the charges, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THOMAS DORSEY, from his preſent Engagements, is under the Neceſſity of cloſing his Accounts; and as Gentlemen from the Country will lie under Difficulty in finding him, they are requeſted to call on Mr. BENEDICT DORSEY, Merchant, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, who is impowered to receive the Balances due him, and expects thoſe indebted will not give him any unneceſſary Trouble. ¶

LAST night was broke open the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, and was ſtolen, two ſilver halfpint Canns, marked I. M. S. in a cypher on the front part; alſo, nine ſilver Table Spoons, ſome marked A. M. R. R. R. others I. S. and I. M. and about Seven Pounds in caſh, one Four Dollar Continental Bill, one Twenty and Ten ſhilling Pennſylvania Bills, the other in Engliſh Shillings and Quarter Dollars; the other in ſmalls Bills, unknown; and an old worked Pocket-Book, with ſome Accounts and Letters in it. All Silverſmiths, and other perſons, are deſired to ſtop the above articles if offered to ſale, and the perſon that brought them, and whoever ſhall apprehend the thief or thieves, or give information, ſo as the goods may be had again and thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, and for the Goods only FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by

Nov. 7. ‡ RICHARD RENSHAW.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch indented ſervant man, named *Anthony Henry Knaighler*, about 25 years of age or upwards, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is a ſtrong well made fellow, freſh complexion, light brown hair, has been ſome time in the Pruſſian ſervice, ſtops in his ſpeech, and has very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, one grey hunting ſhirt and trowſers, four hemp ſhirts, one aſh coloured lincey waiſtcoat, one drugget jacket, of the ſame colour, one cotton ſtriped jacket, without ſleeves, two pair of trowſers, one flax the other tow, one felt hat, blue ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtraps, &c. He got alſo a promiſſory note with him, payable by Paul Trout unto Jacob Kern on the firſt of April next. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal of this province, or elſewhere, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 6, 1775. JOHN CARPENTER. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in North-Wales, in the county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night laſt, A Sorrel MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before, paces and trots well, her mane newly trimmed, and the hair round her fetlocks remarkably ſhort; ſhe had a colt laſt ſpring, and may have ſome milk in her udder. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ¶

November 20, 1775. JACOB HOYSLER.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, above the Barracks, juſt oppoſite the ſign of the Rainbow, the 4th of laſt month, a black MARE, between 12 and 13 hands high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, trots and paces naturally. Alſo ſtolen, laſt night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, another black MARE, half-blooded, with an old Saddle and Bridle, is dull of courage, about 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, a navel gall on her back, and on her left hind foot the hoof was broke, which being broke off is now ſhorter than the other; ſhe trots altogether. Whoever takes up the thieves with the ſaid mares, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thieves be brought to juſtice, ſhall have for the firſt mentioned mare and thief *Forty Shillings*, and for the laſt mentioned, together with the thief, *Six Pounds*, and for the mare alone *Three Pounds*; or for the firſt mare alone *Twenty Shillings*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ PETER SUMMER.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 14, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, ſeven CATTLE, a red Steer, a brindled one, and a black one, with white on his back and belly, and a red Heifer, with a bit off her tail, all 3 years old; and three year old Steers, laſt ſpring, one has a white face, all except one or two of the largeſt marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and two halfpennies out of the near ear. Any perſon informing me of them, ſo that I may get them, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded by JOB RUSTON. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Goal of Glouceſter, on the 10th day of this inſtant November, a certain *Henry Anderſon*, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, dark complexion, black hair, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, dark hollow eyed; ſays he was born in the Highlands of York; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, a brown coatee, two jackets, one a red and white ſtripe, the other an old duffil, old white ticken breeches, blue ſtockings, half-ſoaled ſhoes, and odd buckles; he takes ſnuff, and has a china ſnuff-box, broke on the top. Whoever takes him up and brings him to Glouceſter Goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Exeter townſhip, Berks County, November 6, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh indented ſervant boy, named *Michael Gorman*, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe, ſandy hair, grey eyes, and ſome red in them; he is a great lover of any kind of ſtrong liquor, is an artful ſly fellow, and very active in a ſmith's ſhop, is about 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homeſpun ſhirt, blue jacket, with ſleeves, one blue under ditto, ſtriped trowſers, half worn ſhoes, two ſorts of buckles, half worn milled ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM LEVAN.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Lancaſter, November 7, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on the 5th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Lancaſter, a Negroe man named BOB, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years of age, a well made ſtout fellow, this country born. Had on when he went away, a drab coloured coatee, elk-ſkin breeches, Germantown ſtockings, and good ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal out of this county, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE MOORE, *Tavern-keeper.* ¶

*** *It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Fort-Pitt, as his former maſter Daniel Elliot followed the Indian trade, with whom he hath been frequently there. He ſerved ſome time with John Milller, near Carliſle.*

October 25, 1775.

MADE his Eſcape, this Morning, from a deputed Conſtable, a certain *David Cunningham*; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and grey Eyes, much pitted with the Small-pox; his Clothes uncertain. Whoever apprehends ſaid *Cunningham*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by THOMAS SHARP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*